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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
WESTERN DIVISION

## KANSAS HANDBOOK

### 1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

#### PURPOSES OF THE PROGRAM

- (1) To protect and restore the soil resources of the Nation by assisting farmers to plant soil-building crops and carry out soil-building practices.
- (2) To raise farm income by bringing supplies of major crops in line with demand, and by offering payments to farmers for cooperating in bringing about better conditions for agriculture.
- (3) To stabilize and maintain adequate food supplies for consumers.

#### HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

Payments may be earned by planting within farm acreage allotments and for carrying out soil-building and soil-conserving practices.

Individual farm allotments are determined by the county committee, in cooperation with community committees, for wheat in all counties, for tobacco and cotton wherever grown, and for corn, potatoes, and commercial vegetables in counties in which the production of these crops is important. Normal yields are also determined for wheat, corn, potatoes, tobacco, and cotton.

A wind-erosion farm is a farm in the counties of Ellsworth, Harper, Jewell, Kingman, Lincoln, Mitchell, Reno, Rice, and all counties west thereof, owned or leased by a conservation district, an association determined by the State committee to have been organized for conservation purposes, or a State agency authorized by law to own or lease land for conservation or erosion-control purposes. The provisions relating to payments and deductions are different for wind-erosion farms. These provisions may be obtained from the county committee.

#### WHEAT

Wheat acreage allotments and yields are determined by the county committees in cooperation with community committees for all farms on which wheat is grown.

**Payment and deduction on wheat-allotment farms.**—A payment will be computed equal to 9 cents per bushel times the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre in its wheat acreage allotment. The approximate amount of the wheat payment will be shown on Form WR-406A.

A deduction will be made on a wheat-allotment farm of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre planted to wheat in excess of its wheat acreage allotment.

**Nonwheat-allotment farms.**—A farm may be considered to be a nonwheat-allotment farm if the persons having an interest in the wheat so elect. A farm for which a wheat acreage allotment is not determined is also considered to be a nonwheat-allotment farm. A wind-erosion farm in Ellsworth, Harper, Jewell, Kingman, Lincoln, Mitchell, Reno, and Rice Counties and all counties west thereof, is considered a nonwheat-allotment farm.

No wheat payment will be made on a nonwheat-allotment farm.

On a nonwheat-allotment farm the deduction will be 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the wheat acreage allotment or 10 acres, whichever is larger.

Acreage will be considered to be planted to wheat if (1) devoted to seeded wheat, drilled or broadcast, except when such crop is seeded in a mixture containing 25 percent or more of winter barley or vetch and the crop when harvested contains the same proportion of threshed grain; (2) any acreage of volunteer wheat which is harvested or remains on the land after May 1, 1940; and (3) any acreage of land which is seeded to the wheat mixture under (1) above but the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat is harvested for grain or hay or reaches maturity.

## CORN

In Anderson, Atchison, Brown, Coffey, Doniphan, Douglas, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Marshall, Miami, Nemaha, Norton, Osage, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Republic, Riley, Shawnee, Smith, and Washington Counties corn acreage allotments and yields are determined by the county committee in cooperation with community committees, for all farms on which corn is grown.

**Payment and deduction on corn-allotment farms.**—A payment will be computed equal to 10 cents per bushel times the normal yield of corn for the farm for each acre in its corn acreage allotment. The approximate amount of the corn payment will be shown on WR-406A.

A deduction will be made on a corn-allotment farm of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre planted to corn in excess of the corn-acreage allotment.

**Noncorn-allotment farms.**—A farm for which a corn acreage allotment of 10 acres or less is determined may be considered to be a noncorn-allotment farm if the persons having an interest in the corn so elect. A farm for which a corn acreage allotment is not determined is also considered to be a noncorn-allotment farm. No corn payment will be made on a noncorn-allotment farm.

On a noncorn-allotment farm in the above-listed counties the deduction will be 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre planted to corn in excess of 10 acres.

Acreage will be considered to be planted to corn if seeded to field corn, sweet corn, or popcorn, except (1) any acreage of sweet corn contracted to be sold for canning; (2) any acreage of sweet

corn sold or to be sold for canning or roasting ears; (3) any acreage of sweet corn sold or used or to be sold or used as seed; (4) any acreage of popcorn sold or used or to be sold or used as seed; (5) any acreage of sown corn used as a cover crop or green-manure crop; and (6) any acreage of sweet corn or popcorn in home gardens for use on the farm.

### POTATOES

In Douglas, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Counties a potato allotment will be determined for each farm which normally grows 3 acres or more of potatoes.

A payment will be computed equal to 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes determined by the county committee for each acre in the potato allotment. The approximate potato payment will be shown on WR-406A.

If an acreage in excess of the larger of the potato acreage allotment or 3 acres is planted on a farm in the above-listed counties a deduction of 30 cents per bushel of the farm's normal yield will be made for each excess acre.

### COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES

In Johnson and Wyandotte Counties a commercial-vegetable acreage allotment will be determined for each farm on which the average acreage of land normally planted to commercial vegetables is 3 acres or more.

A payment of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the commercial-vegetable acreage allotment for the farm. The approximate amount of the commercial-vegetable payment will be shown on WR-406A. In Johnson and Wyandotte Counties a deduction of \$20 per acre will be made for each acre of land planted to commercial vegetables in excess of the larger of the commercial-vegetable acreage allotment for the farm, or 3 acres.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of annual vegetable or truck crops (including sweetpotatoes other than for starch, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloupes, annual strawberries, commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding peas for canning or freezing and sweet corn for canning) of which the larger portion of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm.

### TOBACCO

A tobacco acreage allotment and normal yield will be determined for each farm on which tobacco was produced in one or more of the years 1935 through 1939, and a small reserve is available for farms growing tobacco in 1940 for the first time since 1934.

A payment will be computed of 1 cent per pound times the normal yield for the farm for each acre in its tobacco acreage allotment. A deduction of 8 cents per pound of the normal yield for the farm will be made for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the tobacco acreage allotment. The approximate amount of the payment will be shown on WR-406A.



## COTTON

A cotton acreage allotment is determined for each farm on which cotton has been planted in at least one year since 1936, and a small reserve is available for determining allotments on farms on which cotton will be produced in 1940 for the first time since 1936. The allotments for all farms within a county are based upon a fixed percentage of each farm's tilled acreage, excluding the normal wheat acreage. There are special provisions relating to minimum allotments and adjustments in the case of small farms.

Payment will be computed at the rate of 1.6 cents per pound times the normal yield determined by the county committee for each acre in the cotton allotment. If the acreage planted to cotton is in excess of the allotment, a deduction will be made at the rate of 4 cents per pound times the farm's normal yield for each acre in excess of the allotment, unless it is determined that the farm was knowingly overplanted, in which case no payment may be made under the agricultural conservation program. The approximate amount of the payment will be shown on WR-406A.

**Acreage planted to cotton** means the acreage of land seeded to cotton the staple of which is normally less than 1½ inches in length and which reaches the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed.

## TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING ALLOTMENT

A total soil-depleting allotment and a farm productivity index will be determined for each farm.

**Payments and deductions on general allotment farms.**—A payment of \$1.10 per acre, adjusted for productivity, will be computed for each acre in the total soil-depleting acreage allotment in excess of the sum of (1) wheat, corn, potato, vegetable, tobacco, and cotton acreage allotments with respect to which payments are computed for the farm, and (2) the acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1940 for the extraction of sugar. The approximate amount of this payment is shown on WR-406A.

On general-allotment farms a deduction of \$8 per acre, adjusted for productivity, will be made for soil-depleting acreage in excess of the sum of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for the farm and any excess acreages of wheat, corn, potatoes, vegetables, tobacco, and cotton with respect to which deductions are computed.

**Payments and deductions on nongeneral-allotment farms.**—A farm for which a total soil-depleting acreage allotment (excluding the cotton acreage allotment) of 20 acres or less is determined will be considered as a nongeneral-allotment farm if the persons having an interest in the general soil-depleting crops on the farm so elect on WR-406A.

No payment will be made with respect to general crops on nongeneral-allotment farms. However, the soil-building allowance is larger on these farms.

On nongeneral-allotment farms a deduction of \$8 per acre adjusted for productivity will be made for soil-depleting acreage in excess of the sum of 20 acres, the cotton allotment, and any excess

acreage of wheat, corn, potatoes, vegetables, tobacco, and cotton with respect to which deductions are computed.

### RESTORATION LAND

Restoration land is land in Ellsworth, Harper, Jewell, Kingman, Lincoln, Mitchell, Reno, and Rice Counties, and all counties west thereof, which has been cropped at least once since January 1, 1930, and which is designated by the county committee as not suited for cultivation and which should be restored to a permanent vegetative cover.

A payment of 15 cents per acre will be computed for each acre of restoration land designated for the farm. This payment will be made to the owner of the land as of June 30, 1940, unless the land is rented for cash, in which case the payment will be made to the cash tenant as of that date.

A deduction of \$3 per acre will be made for restoration land which is plowed or tilled for any purpose other than tillage practices to protect the land from wind erosion or to prepare a seedbed for an approved nondepleting cover crop or permanent grass mixture.

### MISCELLANEOUS DEDUCTIONS

In Ellsworth, Harper, Jewell, Kingman, Lincoln, Mitchell, Reno, and Rice Counties and all counties west thereof, a deduction will be made of 25 cents per acre for each time wind erosion control methods recommended by the county committee are not carried out in 1940 by the date specified by the county committee.

A deduction of \$3 per acre will be made for native sod or any other land on which a permanent vegetative cover has been established which is broken out in Ellsworth, Harper, Jewell, Kingman, Lincoln, Mitchell, Reno, and Rice Counties, and all counties west thereof. If an acreage is broken out with the approval of the county committee and at least an equal acreage of cropland other than restoration land is restored to permanent vegetative cover, the deduction will not apply.

### SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The maximum amount that may be earned on a farm by carrying out soil-building practices is the sum of the following items:

(1) 55 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for the farm.

(2) \$2 per acre of commercial orchards and perennial vegetables on the farm January 1, 1940, (excluding nonbearing orchards).

(3) 2 cents per acre of grazing land plus \$1 for each animal unit of grazing capacity. On acreages in excess of 640 acres, the allowance under this item cannot be computed on more than one animal unit for each 10 acres or, if more than 60 acres are required to carry one animal unit, the total allowance under this item (3) shall be \$2.20 for each animal unit of grazing capacity. In no case will the amount computed under this item be less than 10 cents times the number of acres of grazing land or 640 acres, whichever is smaller.

(4) 70 cents for each acre in the commercial-vegetable acreage allotment for the farm.

(5) On non-general-allotment farms, \$1.10 per acre, adjusted for productivity, for each acre of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment in excess of (1) the wheat, corn, potato, vegetable, tobacco, and cotton acreage allotments with

respect to which payments are computed, and (2) the acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1940 for the extraction of sugar.

(6) 45 cents per acre for each acre of restoration land.

For any farm where the sum of the payments computed for wheat, corn, potatoes, vegetables, tobacco, cotton, the total soil-depleting allotment, restoration land, and under items 1 through 6 above is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be increased by the amount of the difference. In addition a payment of \$7.50 per acre for planting forest trees will be made not to exceed a total of \$30 for the farm.

### SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

In determining the acceptability of the methods used in carrying out soil-building practices the farmer should be guided by specifications contained herein and any additional specifications issued by the State committee or by the county committee with approval of the State committee. This applies particularly to rates, dates, and methods of seeding, cultural practices, adaptability of soil, conservation crops, trees or shrubs, chemical methods of weed control, etc., used in connection with soil-building practices.

The farmer must make sure that the seed used is adapted to the community, free from noxious weeds and relatively free from other weeds, and is seeded in sufficient quantity to meet the minimum seeding requirements in good viable seed. The farmer will be expected to cooperate with organized insect-control agencies in the area where the operating unit is located whenever an organized insect-control campaign is operated in the area.

The approximate maximum amount that may be earned by the use of soil-building practices in this handbook on any operating unit in Kansas is the amount shown on the farm plan and estimate sheet, WR-406A. The soil-building practices listed below are applicable in all counties in Kansas when carried out on cropland and noncropland, except when otherwise specified. If all or a part of the labor, seed, or materials is furnished by any governmental agency no credit or only partial credit will be given for the practice. The county committee will furnish further detailed information. Any combination of soil-building practices on the same land may be allowed by the county committee subject to the approval of the State committee.

The 1940 program year for carrying out soil-building practices will be the period January 1, 1940, through September 30, 1940.

### APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

**Practice (1) (i)—Application of superphosphate.**—\$1.50 for each 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent in other forms of fertilizer applied to, or in connection with the seeding of, legumes or perennial grasses or permanent pasture, in the counties of Ellsworth, Harper, Jewell, Kingman, Lincoln, Mitchell, Reno, and Rice, and all counties east thereof. No credit will be given for this practice when used in connection with soil-depleting crops.

**Practice (1) (iii)—Application of rock phosphate.**—\$1.50 for each 500 pounds of rock phosphate applied to, or in connection with the seeding of, legumes or perennial grasses or permanent pasture, in Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Chautauqua, Elk, Franklin, Cherokee, Coffey, Crawford, Labette, Linn, Miami, Mont-



gomery, Neosho, Wilson and Woodson Counties. No credit will be given for this practice when used in connection with soil-depleting crops.

**Practice (4)—Mulching.**—\$1.50 for each 2 tons of mulching material consisting of straw or hay (excluding barnyard or stable manure) applied in orchards or on commercial-vegetable land.

**Practice (5) (i)—Application of limestone.**—\$1.50 for each 2,000 pounds of ground limestone applied to cropland, in Ellsworth, Harper, Jewell, Kingman, Lincoln, Mitchell, Reno, and Rice Counties and all counties east thereof, where soil acidity tests made by the county agricultural agent or some other qualified person shows that there is need for limestone and where the county committee has on file such a statement. Applications of less than 2,000 pounds per acre will not be approved, except when applied in furrows with seed of sweetclover at the time of seeding.

### Seedings

**Practice (6)—Seeding alfalfa.**—\$1.50 for each acre seeded to Grimm, ladak, Kansas common, or northern strains of common alfalfa on cropland or orchard land.

**Practice (8)—Seeding legumes and grasses.**—\$1.50 for each 2 acres of cropland, orchard land, or restoration land seeded to: (1) annual lespedeza, biennial sweetclover, bromegrass, perennial ryegrasses, Kentucky bluegrass, perennial wheatgrasses, meadow fescue, bluestem, grama, sand drop seed, or switch grasses, with or without a nurse crop in any county, or red clover, white clover, or alsike clover seeded with or without a nurse crop in Chautauqua, Elk, Greenwood, Lyon, Marshall, Pottawatomie, and Wabaunsee Counties and all counties east thereof, or (2) annual lespedeza, biennial sweetclover, white clover, or alfalfa in mixtures containing one or more of the following perennial grasses, or mixtures of two or more of the following perennial grasses seeded with or without a nurse crop; bromegrass, perennial ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, perennial wheatgrasses, meadow fescue, bluestem, grama, sand drop seed, switch grasses, orchard grass, redtop, or timothy (provided the mixture contains not more than 40 percent by weight of timothy and/or redtop) in all counties. Alsike or red clover may be added to these mixtures in the area outlined in (1) above.

**Practice (9)—Seeding winter legumes.**—\$1.50 for each acre seeded to winter vetch with or without a nurse crop in Ellsworth, Harper, Kingman, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Reno, and Rice Counties, and all counties east thereof.

**Practice (10)—Planting sod pieces.**—\$1.50 for each acre planted to sod pieces of buffalo, Bermuda, or grama grass between April 1 and May 31, 1940. The sod pieces of buffalo or grama grass must be stripped not less than 2 inches thick and should not be less than 4 inches square. The sod pieces of Bermuda grass may consist of root stalks or stems. Sod pieces must be planted in rows not more than 52 inches apart with the pieces not more than 4 feet apart in the row. The sod pieces must be protected from livestock the year planted.

**Practice (12)—Seeding timothy or redtop.**—\$1.50 for each 4 acres seeded to timothy or redtop or mixtures consisting solely of these two grasses.

**Practice (13)—Reseeding grazing land or restoration land.**—\$1.50 for each 10 pounds of good seed of adapted grasses or legumes used in reseeding grazing land or restoration land. The grasses and legumes approved are: Bluegrass, bromegrass, orchard grass, meadow fescue, bluestem, buffalo grass, grama grass, perennial wheat grasses, sweetclover, white clover, and lespedeza. Alfalfa, redtop, and timothy may be used in mixtures. Mixtures containing redtop and timothy must not contain more than 40 percent by weight of timothy and/or redtop.

### Green-Manure and Cover Crops

**Practice (17)—Green-manure and cover crops.**—(1) \$1.50 for each acre of a good stand of immature growth of sweetclover, red clover, alsike clover, cowpeas, soybeans, or winter vetch plowed or disked under on cropland in Dickinson, Harper, Kingman, McPherson, Marshall, Reno, and Rice Counties and all counties east of this line, or plowed or disked under on irrigated cropland, orchard land, vegetable land, or potato land in any county.

(2) \$1.50 for each acre of oats, rye, or barley plowed or disked under on orchard land or plowed or disked under ahead of or following either a vegetable or potato crop in any county.

(3) \$1.50 for each acre for leaving on the land in orchards, on vegetable land, or potato land a good stand and a good growth of any of the above crops or mixtures of them as cover crops.

(4) \$1.50 for each 2 acres of oats, rye, or barley plowed or disked under on irrigated cropland other than orchard land, vegetable land, or potato land.

(5) \$1.50 for each acre of cowpeas seeded in the spring of 1940, of which a good stand and good growth is left on the land and is not pastured or harvested for any purpose on sandy cropland in Barber, Comanche, Edwards, Kiowa, Pratt, and Stafford Counties.

(6) \$1.50 for each 2 acres of land subject to wind erosion or of restoration land in Ellsworth, Harper, Jewell, Kingman, Lincoln, Mitchell, Reno, and Rice Counties and all counties west thereof, when a good stand and a good growth of sweet sorghums, Sudan grass, or broomcorn is left on the land if prior approval of the county committee is obtained and the operator's farming plans provide that it be left on the land until the spring of 1941 and the crop is not pastured or harvested in any manner.

(7) \$1.50 for each 2 acres of sandy cropland in Barber, Comanche, Edwards, Kiowa, Pratt, and Stafford Counties when a good stand and a good growth of rye seeded in the fall of 1939 is left on the land during the winter and early spring, is not pastured, and is plowed or disked under between April 15 and May 15, 1940. Prior inspection of the crop must be made by a farm supervisor or committeeman before the crop is turned under.

Crops used for credit as green-manure or cover crops must not include any crop for which credit is given under any other practice and must not include any crop from which seed is harvested by mechanical means.

Prior approval of the county committee is required in connection with all green-manure crops and prior inspection must be made by a farm supervisor or committeeman before they are turned under.

If green manure crops are turned under on land subject to erosion, such crops must be followed by a winter cover crop.

### Erosion Control

**Practice (20)—Terracing.**—\$1.50 for each 200 linear feet of standard terrace constructed and for which proper outlets are provided. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured and at that time approved specifications for building terraces will be furnished to each operator.

**Practice (23)—Riprapping the bank of an active stream.**—\$1.50 for each cubic yard of rock in riprap constructed along active streams for the control of erosion of farm land. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured before construction is started, at which time approved instructions will be furnished to each cooperator whose project is approved.

**Practice (24)—Leveling hummocks.**—\$1.50 for each acre of cropland, noncrop pasture land, or restoration land on a farm which is owned or leased by a conservation district, an association determined by the State committee to have been organized for conservation purposes, or a State agency authorized by law to own or lease land for conservation or erosion control purposes, on which the hummocks formed by wind erosion are leveled. Prior approval for this practice must be obtained from the county committee. After the leveling has been done, the land must be seeded to sweet sorghum, Sudan grass, or broomcorn to be left on the land as a winter cover crop.

**Practice (27)—Leaving stalks of sorghums.**—\$1.50 for each 4 acres of cropland in Ellsworth, Harper, Jewell, Kingman, Lincoln, Mitchell, Reno, and Rice Counties and all counties west thereof on which stalks of sorghums (including broomcorn) or Sudan grass are left on the land as a protection against wind erosion. The county committee must determine that the stalks are at least 12 inches high and there is sufficient growth to adequately protect the land from wind erosion. The operator's farm plan must provide that the cover will be left on the land until the spring of 1941.

**Practice (28)—Protecting restoration land.**—\$1.50 for protecting each 4 acres of restoration land properly designated in 1938 or 1939 and on which the county committee finds that no soil-building practices are needed in 1940 for

the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover. The county committee must approve this practice and certify that additional soil-building practices are not needed on such restoration tract. Such certification must be made prior to May 1, 1940.

**Practice (30)—Strip cropping.**—\$1.50 for each 4 acres of nonirrigated cropland stripcropped in accordance with the following specifications:

(1) Two or more strips of intertilled row crops protected by two or more strips of close-grown crops. The strips must be on the contour. Contour base guide lines spaced at intervals not to exceed 20 rods horizontal or 5 feet vertical distance must be laid out and all tillage operations shall parallel such base lines. Strip cropping on the contour in conjunction with standard terracing will be approved. Strips must be not more than 6 rods in width and alternate strips shall be approximately the same width.

(2) In Ellsworth, Harper, Jewell, Kingman, Lincoln, Mitchell, Reno, and Rice Counties, and all counties west thereof, two or more strips of fallow protected by two or more strips of close-grown crops or intertilled sorghums (including broomcorn and Sudan grass); strips must not be in excess of 20 rods and not less than 5 rods in width. The fallow strips must be clean-tilled from May 1 to September 15, 1940, or until seeded to a fall crop. The operator's farming plan shall provide that the stalks or stubble of the protecting crop will be left on the ground until the spring of 1941 and, in the case of an intertilled protecting crop, must be at least 12 inches high. Alternate strips must be approximately the same width.

There must be a minimum of four strips in order to qualify for credit under this practice.

**Practice (31)—Protecting summer fallow.**—\$1.50 for each 4 acres of cropland in Ellsworth, Harper, Jewell, Kingman, Lincoln, Mitchell, Reno, and Rice Counties, and all counties west thereof, on which summer fallow is protected from wind and water erosion by—

(1) **Contour listing.**—Furrows must not be more than 4 feet apart or less than 4 inches in depth from the ground level. Contour base guide lines, spaced at intervals not to exceed 20 rods horizontal or 5 feet vertical distance, must be laid out and all tillage operations shall parallel such base lines. Listing parallel to standard terraces will be approved as contour listing.

(2) **Basin furrowing.**—Basin furrowing means tilling with an implement which leaves furrows not more than 4 feet apart and not less than 4 inches in depth from the original ground level, with dams as high as the ridge and not more than 10 feet apart in the furrow. Basin furrowing on land having a slope of more than 2 percent shall not be approved unless the tillage operations are carried out approximately on the contour. A variation in slope of furrow of 2 percent from the true contour line shall be the maximum allowed to qualify it as being approximately on the contour. Basin furrowing must be instituted by May 15, 1940.

(3) **Pit cultivation.**—Pit cultivation shall be construed to mean cultivating with an implement that leaves pits at least 4 inches below the original ground level. It must be performed on land which has been solid-tilled at least 4 inches deep by some implement other than the pitting implement. The pit cultivation is to be performed by May 15, 1940, and the pits are to be maintained for a minimum period of 6 weeks. The surface of the open pits must cover at least one-fourth of the ground surface.

(4) **Incorporating stubble and straw into the surface soil.**—All tillage implements used for incorporating stubble and straw into the surface soil to prevent wind and water erosion shall leave the surface rough and shall leave the stubble and trash on and near the surface.

Prior approval of the county committee for any of the four above-named methods must be obtained before the first cultivation is performed. No credit will be given for this practice when carried out on light sandy soil or on soils in any area where the destruction of the vegetative cover results in the land becoming subject to serious wind erosion.

**NOTE.**—Acreage will not qualify under practice (31) unless it has been clean-tilled from May 1 to September 15, 1940, or until seeded to a fall-seeded crop.

**Practice (32)—Intertilled crops on contour.**—\$1.50 for each 8 acres of cropland farmed with intertilled crops on the contour. Contour base guide lines, spaced at intervals not to exceed 20 rods horizontal or 5 feet vertical distance,



must be laid out and all tillage operations shall parallel such base lines. If there are gullies on the land, these must be protected with a close-growing vegetation, check-dams, terraces, or other means of gully control. Contour farming in conjunction with standard terracing will be approved.

**Practice (33)—Contour listing.**—\$1.50 for each 6 acres of nonirrigated cropland contour-listed (except where such listing is a part of a protected summer-fallow practice for which credit is given, or as a part of a seeding operation). The furrows must be at least 4 inches deep from the original ground level and not more than 4 feet apart. Contour base guide lines, spaced at intervals not to exceed 20 rods horizontal or 5 feet vertical distance, must be laid out, and all tillage operations shall parallel such base lines. If listing is done on land with gullies, these must be protected with close-growing vegetation, check dams, or other practices to prevent further erosion. Listing parallel to standard terraces will be approved as contour listing.

**Practice (34) (i)—Pit cultivation.**—\$1.50 for each 12 acres of cropland in Ellsworth, Harper, Jewell, Kingman, Lincoln, Mitchell, Reno, and Rice Counties, and all counties west thereof on which pit cultivation is practiced. Pit cultivation shall be construed to mean cultivating with an implement that leaves pits at least 4 inches below the original ground level. It must be performed on land which has been solid-tilled at least 4 inches deep by some implement other than the pitting implement. The pit cultivation is to be performed by May 15, 1940, and the pits are to be maintained for a minimum period of six weeks. The surface of the open pits must cover at least one-fourth of the ground surface.

**Practice (34) (ii)—Pit cultivation.**—\$1.50 for each 8 acres of cropland on which basin furrowing is performed. Basin furrowing means tilling with an implement which leaves furrows not more than 4 feet apart nor less than 4 inches in depth from the original ground level, with dams as high as the ridge and not more than 10 feet apart in the furrow. Basin furrowing on land having a slope of more than 2 percent shall not be approved unless the tillage operations are carried out approximately on the contour. A variation in slope of furrow of 2 percent from the true contour line shall be the maximum allowed to qualify it as being approximately on the contour. The basin furrowing is to be performed by May 15, 1940.

No credit will be given under practice (34) when pit cultivation or basin furrowing is carried out on protected summerfallow or as part of a seeding operation.

**Practice (35)—Small grains on contour.**—\$1.50 for each 10 acres of cropland seeded to small grains on the contour in 1940. Contour base guide lines, spaced at intervals not to exceed 20 rods horizontal or 5 feet vertical distance, must be laid out and all tillage operations shall parallel such base lines. Seeding small grains parallel to standard terraces will be approved as seeding on the contour.

**Practice (36)—Natural vegetative cover.**—\$1.50 for each 10 acres of cropland, in Ellsworth, Harper, Jewell, Kingman, Lincoln, Mitchell, Reno, and Rice Counties, and all counties west thereof, on which a natural vegetative cover or small-grain stubble of crops harvested in 1940 is left on the land. The land must not be cultivated after July 1, 1940. The county committee must determine that the practice is necessary to protect the land from wind erosion and that the operator's farming plan provides that the cover will remain on the land until the spring of 1941.

**Practice (37)—Contour cultivation of stubble crop.**—\$1.50 for each 10 acres of cropland, in Ellsworth, Harper, Jewell, Kingman, Lincoln, Mitchell, Reno and Rice Counties, and all counties west thereof, contour-cultivated with a shovel-type implement following a small-grain crop harvested in 1940. The furrows must be not more than 20 inches apart. Contour base guide lines, spaced at intervals not to exceed 20 rods horizontal or 5 feet vertical distance, must be laid out and all tillage operations shall parallel such base lines. Cultivation parallel to standard terraces will be approved as contour cultivation.

### Forestry

**Practice (38)—Protecting trees.**—\$3 for each acre of forest trees planted between July 1, 1936, and July 1, 1940, which are cultivated, protected, and

maintained by replanting if necessary to keep a stand of not less than 200 living trees. The trees shall be cultivated not less than four times between April 1 and August 31, in accordance with good tillage methods to keep down all weeds and prevent soil blowing. Livestock must be kept out of the area and the trees protected against rodent or insect damage. Measurements on single-row plantings will be taken one-half rod on each side of the row. In block plantings, the measurement will be taken one-half rod outside of the last row of plantings.

**Practice (39)—Improving a stand of forest trees.**—\$3 an acre for improving a stand of forest trees under an approved system of farm woodlot and wildlife management. This practice must have the prior approval of the county committee, and the area to be treated must be at least 1 acre.

**NOTE.**—The county committee shall determine that the area to be treated should be continued as a forested area in the interests of proper land use, considering such area from the standpoint of soil conservation from either wind or water erosion, or both. Improving a stand of forest trees shall provide for nongrazing of the area for the entire year of 1940, and for this purpose a suitable fence shall be erected or be in place, the fence consisting of at least 3 wires with posts not more than 16 feet apart. The area must not be burned. If the fence materials are in place prior to January 1, 1940, the county committee shall require the performance of two or more of the following. If the fence is constructed as a part of this practice during 1940, the county committee shall require the performance of one or more of the following:

(1) Cultivation among the existing trees by such tool as is most practical to break up the sodded condition among the trees. This practice should be required only in plantations of thin stands of trees where the canopy of the trees is broken and the forest floor is not in evidence.

(2) Thickening of the stand by the planting of acorns, walnut seed, pecan or other nuts where adapted to the area.

(3) Thickening of the stand by the planting of seedling trees of varieties adapted to the area as set forth in the specifications under practice (40) of this handbook.

(4) Removal of dead, dying, and diseased trees.

(5) Thinning of stands to permit better development of the remaining trees.

(6) Pruning up of walnut stands to encourage straighter and clearer trunks and bolls.

(7) Removal of trees of low value to make room for trees of high value. A low-value tree may be a healthy but very crooked tree or an elm or cottonwood in an area particularly well suited to walnut or oak.

(8) Cultivation of replacements made in accordance with (3) and (4) above.

**Practice (40)—Planting trees.**—\$7.50 for each acre planted to trees and shrubs, including those beneficial to wildlife:—Provided the plantings are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife practice. Prior approval of the county committee is required, and detailed, approved instructions, as to time of planting, methods of planting, and varieties that may be used, will be furnished to each individual whose project meets with their approval.

### Other Practices

**Practice (43)—Controlling noxious weeds.**—\$7.50 for each acre in organized weed-control districts on which seriously infested plots of bindweed, Russian knapweed, or hoary cress are controlled by clean tillage. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained for the area, and, at the time of the approval, detailed instructions for carrying out weed control will be given each operator.

### Grazing-Land Practices

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained for the following practices prior to their institution:

**Practice (R) (a)—Natural reseeding by deferred grazing and supplemental practices.**—75 percent of item 3 of the soil-building allowance may be earned by withholding 25 percent of the grazing land from grazing for the period from April



15 to July 31, 1940, and by performing supplemental practices prescribed by the county committee for which payment otherwise will not be made. If less than 25 percent of the grazing land in the operating unit is deferred, a proportionate payment may be made. In any event the payment for deferred grazing shall not exceed the value of supplemental practices performed which are designated by the county committee in accordance with instructions. On operating units on which cattle or horses are grazed, the area to be kept free of grazing must be fenced and the fence maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock. On operating units used exclusively for grazing sheep or goats, the entry of livestock on the area to be kept free from grazing may be prevented by herding or by other specified methods. The remaining grazing land on the operating unit must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed. The practice of deferred grazing shall not be applicable on land which is normally not used for grazing. The deferred acreage may be used for grazing at the close of the specified period, but hay shall not be cut nor seed harvested from the area in 1940. The operator must submit to the county committee in writing the designation of the nongrazed area previous to the initiation of such a practice.

**Practice (R) (d)—Contour listing, furrowing, or subsoiling.**—\$1.50 for each 6,000 linear feet of listing, furrowing, or subsoiling grazing land on the contour. Listing or furrowing must be performed on the contour, with the furrows not more than 25 feet apart horizontally and not more than 1 foot vertically and having a minimum cross-section area of not less than 32 square inches. Dams or furrow breaks at intervals of not less than 100 feet shall be provided to check free movement of water along the furrow and to assure more uniform moisture distribution. Subsoiling, which includes chiseling, scarifying, or ripping, will be permitted for the purpose of checking runoff, increasing moisture penetration, and to promote reseeding, with furrows not more than 8 feet apart and not less than 6 inches in width. Tillage must not be less than 6 inches in depth. This practice is limited to grazing land in Cloud, Harvey, McPherson, Ottawa, Republic, Saline, Sedgwick, and Sumner Counties, and all counties west thereof. No credit will be given for this practice when carried out on an acreage for which a payment was made for a similar practice under a previous program.

**Practice (R) (f) (i)—Spreader dams.**—\$1.50 for each 10 cubic yards of material moved for constructing spreader dams alone or in combination with spreader terraces for the diversion and spreading of flood waters or well waters on restoration land, cropland, grazing land, or hay land. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured; and, at the time the practice is approved, specifications for building spreader dams will be furnished to each operator.

**Practice (R) (f) (ii)—Spreader terraces.**—\$1.50 for each 300 linear feet for constructing spreader terraces alone or in combination with spreader dams for the diversion and spreading of flood waters or well waters on restoration land, cropland, grazing land, or hay land. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured; and, at the time the practice is approved, specifications for building spreader terraces will be furnished to each operator.

**Practice (R) (g)—Earthen tanks or reservoirs.**—\$1.50 for each 10 cubic yards of material moved not in excess of 5,000 cubic yards and 10 cents per cubic yard of material moved in excess of 5,000 cubic yards for each tank or reservoir, for constructing reservoirs or earthen tanks with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured. Detailed specifications for building tanks or reservoirs will be furnished to each operator. Existing dams may be enlarged if the project has prior approval of the State committee based on the recommendations of the county committee. This recommendation must show that the dam is properly located, that its enlargement is necessary to make permanent water available, and must show the yardage in place as well as the yardage in the proposed enlargement.

**Practice (R) (i)—Wells.**—(1) \$1.50 per  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a linear foot for drilling or digging wells with casing not less than 4 inches in diameter, for the purpose of providing water for livestock, provided a windmill or power pump is installed and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. Payment will not be made for a well developed at any farmstead.

(2) \$1.50 per 1½ linear feet for drilling wells with casing less than 4 inches in diameter, for the purpose of providing water for livestock, provided a wind-mill or power pump is installed and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir, or for drilling an artesian well for the purpose of providing water for livestock, providing adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or trough. Payment will not be made for a well developed at any farmstead.

**Practice (R) (j)—Development of natural watering places.**—(1) \$1.50 for each 5 cubic feet in soil or gravel for excavation of source, provided minimum payment will be \$20 and maximum payment \$100 for any single development, for developing springs or seeps for the purpose of providing water for livestock, provided the source is protected from trampling, and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage is provided, and provided further that the total cost of development is not less than \$20. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured. Specifications for the developing of natural water places will be given to the operator.

(2) \$1.50 for each 3 cubic feet in rock formation for the excavation of source for developing springs or seeps, provided the minimum payment will be \$20 and the maximum payment \$100 for any single development. Specifications for this practice shall be identical with practice (R) (j) (1).

**Practice (R) (m)—Removal of prickly pear and cactus.**—(1) \$1.50 for removing each 3 acres of light infestation. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured. Detailed specifications will be given the operator.

(2) \$1.50 for removing each 2 acres of medium infestation. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured. Detailed specifications will be given the operator.

(3) \$1.50 for removing each 1½ acres of heavy infestation. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured. Detailed specifications will be given the operator.

**Practice (R) (s)—Destruction of noxious plants by mowing.**—\$1.50 for each 6 acres for destroying noxious weeds by mowing: *Provided*, That payment will not be made if the plants mowed are used for hay or sold for any purpose. Payment will not be made for mowing a greater number of times than the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, finds is necessary for destruction of the noxious plants. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured. Specifications for the destruction of noxious weeds will be given the operator.

**Practice (R) (t)—Fire guards.**—\$1.50 per 3,000 linear feet for the establishment on grazing land of fire guards not less than 10 feet in width by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil. Payment will not be made if any fire guard is used in connection with controlled burning within the farming unit. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained before instituting this practice.

### SOIL-DEPLETING ACREAGE

Any acreage of land devoted during the 1940 crop year to one or more of the following crops or uses will be considered as soil-depleting acreage:

Corn planted for any purpose except sown corn used as a cover crop or green-manure crop and sweet corn or popcorn grown in a home garden for use on the farm.

Tobacco harvested for any purpose.

Grain sorghums, sugar beets, mangels, or cowbeets planted for any purpose.

Cotton which reaches the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed.

Broomcorn planted for any purpose.

Potatoes or annual truck and vegetable crops planted for any purpose, except when grown in a home garden for use on the farm.

Commercial bulbs and flowers, commercial mustard, cultivated sunflowers, safflower, or hemp harvested for any purpose.

Field beans planted for any purpose or peas planted for canning, freezing, or dried peas except when grown in a home garden for use on the farm or when incorporated into the soil as green manure.

Soy beans harvested for seed or if seed matures.

Flax planted for any purpose, except when used as a nurse crop for biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner, or in Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Coffey, Crawford, Douglas, Elk, Franklin, Greenwood, Johnson, Labette, Linn, Lyon, Miami, Montgomery, Neosho, Osage, Wilson, and Woodson Counties when matched acre for acre by biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses seeded alone in a workmanlike manner.

Wheat planted or regarded as planted for any purpose on a wheat-allotment farm.

Wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm harvested for any purpose after reaching maturity.

Oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, or mixtures of these crops harvested for grain.

Wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, or mixtures of these crops harvested for hay, except when such crops are used as nurse crops for legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner and the nurse crop is cut green for hay, or except when such crops are grown in a mixture containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes.

Buckwheat, Sudan grass, or millet harvested for grain or seed.

Sweet sorghums when harvested for grain, seed, or sirup in all counties and also when harvested for silage in the commercial-corn counties.

Land summer-fallowed in all counties if the summer-fallow is not protected from wind and water erosion by pit cultivation, contour listing, strip cropping, incorporating small grain stubble into the surface, or by performing all tillage operations with implements which will create and maintain a rough, cloddy, or trashy surface.

## PAYMENT PROVISIONS

**Division of special crop and total soil-depleting allotment payments.**—In general, the crop-allotment payments and deductions will be divided between landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers as the crop is divided. In cases where two or more separately owned tracts of land comprise a farm, the share of each person in the payment or deduction will be that indicated on ACP-95 if all interested persons agree.

**Division of soil-building payments.**—The payments earned in connection with the soil-building practices will be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the soil-building practices.

**Deductions from other farms.**—If a person complies on one farm and has an interest in any other farm which is not in compliance to the extent that deductions exceed the payments, the payments due him on the farm in compliance will be reduced by his share of the deductions carried over from any farm not in compliance.

**Increase in small payments.**—If the total payment computed for any person is less than \$200 the payment will be increased by an amount fixed by the law. Information as to the exact amount of the increase can be obtained from the county committee.

**Payments limited to \$10,000.**—Payments to any individual, partnership, or estate are limited by the law to \$10,000 in a State; a corporation or association is, by the law, limited to \$10,000 in the United States.

**Deductions for association expenses.**—The estimated administrative expenses of the county agricultural conservation association shall be deducted prorata from the payments computed for all the farms in the county.



**Defeating purposes of the program.**—Congress has authorized payments only to persons whose cooperation results in net contributions to the program. Accordingly, payment will be withheld from any person who adopts any practice which tends to defeat or offset the purposes of the program.

**Idle farms.**—The only payments which will be made with respect to farms which are not operated in 1940 are payments for carrying out soil-building practices and in connection with restoration land.

**Payments made or computed without regard to claims.**—Any payment or share of payment will be made without regard to question of title under State law and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor, except as stated in the paragraph on assignments, and indebtedness to the United States which is subject to set-off.

**Availability of funds.**—All payments provided for in this handbook are subject to the limits determined by appropriations which Congress may provide. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent.

#### APPLICATION PROVISIONS

**Eligibility for payment.**—An application for payment may be made by any person for whom a share in the payment with respect to a farm may be computed and who, at the time of harvest, is entitled to share in any of the crops grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement or as owner-operator, or who is owner or cash tenant of a farm on June 30, 1940, on which restoration land is designated or participates in carrying out approved soil-building practices on the farm.

**Time of filing application.**—Payments will be made only upon application submitted through the county office on or before March 31, 1941, and only to those persons who furnish required information and file prescribed forms within the respective time limits therefor.

**Other farms in the county.**—A person must make application for payment with respect to all farms in the county which he operates or rents to other persons.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

**Assignments.**—Any person who may be entitled to a payment in connection with the 1940 program may assign his interest in such payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1940. No assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made on ACP-69 and in accordance with instructions contained in ACP-70.

**Appeals.**—Any person has 15 days following his notice of any action of the county committee to file a written appeal asking for reconsideration. Any person having appealed to the county committee who is still dissatisfied may, within 15 days following his

notice of the reconsideration, appeal to the State committee, whose action is reviewable by the Regional Director.

**Applicability.**—The provisions of the 1940 program are not applicable to public domain, including land owned by the United States and administered under the Taylor Grazing Act or by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and other land in which the beneficial ownership is in the United States.

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Complete information may be obtained from the county office of the agricultural conservation association regarding allotments, payments, appeals, detailed specifications for soil-building practices, and other details of the program.

N. E. DODD,  
*Director, Western Division.*